3

Yi2
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F39

Diseases & Disorders of the Liver.

✓ where these symptoms are absent there is often nothing but preternatural excitement, and where they are present the liver in one case which I examined, ~~after~~ exhibited no one mark of disease.

† Dr. Sydenham describes a dry colica morbus in which nothing is discharged upwards and downwards but Air. This Air I believe ~~from~~ our facts formerly mentioned is a secretion from the liver.

I ~~shall~~ have treated of the hepatic state of fever. I shall now take notice of ~~its chronic~~ the next disease I named viz. ~~diseases and disorders.~~

~~Those From the Office I have assigned to the liver, you will readily suppose its healthy actions are of great consequence to life, and that many causes act upon it so as to induce disease & disorder.~~

I ~~shall I name~~ A preternatural secretion & excretion of Bile Chyle and water. ~~perhaps~~ I might ~~producing a kind of diabetes~~ add ~~Air. It~~ ~~of the liver. It~~ The Secretion of bile is attended with sickness, vomiting, or diarrhoea - ~~a sense~~ of fever, head ache, ~~dyspepsion~~, & now & then a sallow complexion.

~~It~~ The causes ~~are~~ of this disease are ~~its~~ force of remote cause.

Disease ~~are~~

1 Intemperance in the Use of Ardent Spirits. The first Use of these baneful liquors is happily characterized by the fable of Prometheus,

who is said to have stolen fire from heaven. Their effects are as happily characterised by the punishment of this theft. It was a vulture preying upon his liver.

2 Intemperance in eating, especially highly seasoned [illegible] & fat animal food. Hence we so often meet with this disease in full feeders. The large liver of the turkey is said to be owing to its excess in eating foul aliment.

3 Great heat. Hence it occurs most frequently in warm countries & hot weather.

4 violent [illegible] exercise.

5 the motion of a ship at sea, as the bile in this case is thrown into the stomach.

6 violent emotions & passions of the mind,

its frequency in the Southern states.

✓ They constitute $\frac{8}{10}$ of its causes, and hence ^

12 It is the evanescent symptom of an Inflamm.n of the liver.

13 Dr. Prost says he has often found Worms in the livers of persons that have been affected with this form of hepatic disease. Perhaps they exist there in ~~order to prevent or~~ lessen the ~~disease by~~

should be p: 6 A

Its Remedies ~~are~~ VS if the pulse be full – Calomel – Blisters to wrists Ride – Whey – a vegetable diet, ~~and~~ exercise – a cold climate and tonic medicines.

The next Disease is No. 2. p 88 of printed Copy.

particularly anger.

6 the Gout. This discharge of bile is so common in the Gout that Dr Darwin supposes it ~~to be the Gout~~ to be seated in the liver, & that gouty symptoms every where arise from it. The Opinion is erroneous, and is refuted not only by the history of Gout, but by the analogies of all other diseases.

7 Contusions & diseases in the head. Of this there are many records in the history of medicine.

8 The bite of the Rattlesnake, & of some other ~~Vipers~~ poisonous Snakes. It is always attended when death is induced, by a puking of bile.

9 a Diseased Uterus. Mrs. Gordon's case.

10 Obstructed Spleen.

11 Miasmata - hence its common in marshy Countries even where they don't produce Hepatitis. √

+ It is this ~~wa~~ limpid fluid resembling water which I have supposed, formed the immense discharge of water from the kidneys which is called Diabetes aquosus. ~~[illegible]~~

— In the case I have related it was a Diabetes ~~[illegible]~~ turned upwards. This water sometimes passes thro' the bowels in watery Stools. — It is waterbrash of liver. ~~It have been communicated — pass~~ as

‡ This whitish matter, I believe to be Chyle ~~Discharged from the liver probably~~ perhaps and that it constitutes that form ~~it may not be improper to add imperfect Chyle, the basis I suspect believe that formes~~ of Diarrhoea which is called the Celiac flux, ~~is nothing but a Discharge of imperfect chyle from the bowels~~. The Stools in this case are always white.

~~and~~ It is ~~a local chylosus~~ an intestinal Diabetes Chylosus. ~~It accords with instead~~ the Chyle instead of being absorbed by the lacteals & passing out of the System by the kidneys — salivary glands — lungs & pores ~~passes is wasted~~ passes only thro' the bowels. When it is discharged by the kidneys it is a Renal Diabetes Chylosus.

matters
The ~~bile~~ which 2 are
~~The bile There is a great difference in the~~
~~& Colour & quality~~
~~Quantity of the bile which is~~ thus discharged.
bloody, or
from the liver are
~~tinge~~
~~It is~~ green - yellow - dusk coloured - black,
~~or is water~~
rather, reddish - ~~whitish or chylous,~~
~~and limpid as Rock water~~ +. The last oc-
a merchant of this city.
=curred in the late B: Fuller, I have seen
him discharge ~~above~~ quarts of it a time,
and with but little pain. upon examining
his gall bladder after death, we found it
filled with the same kind of ~~limpid~~ water
that he had been in the habit of discharging
for many years. There were several ~~smooth~~
gall stones in his gall bladder which had
polished themselves by their attrition
upon each other. They are now in the
possession of Dr. Physick. + ~~To the matters ch~~

This preternatural Secretion Excretion
of Bile, has been called by many names.

when it barely affects the stomach with nausea, or vomiting, persons are said to be bilious. When it creates a diarrhea it has been called an Hepatic flux. Considering ~~the nature~~ that of the liquor thus discharged is a part of the Chyle formed by the 2nd: process of nature for that purpose, I think it might be called a bilious - watery - or chylous Diabetes of the liver, according to the quality of the matter discharged from it ~~whether~~ It will be difficult to tell when hepatic & when cystic bile is discharged. The latter I presume is always increased with the former, and they must necessarily be mixed in the alimentary canal. ~~and thus~~ Hepatic bile can be discharged alone, ~~only~~ when the secretion of bile is prevented by an obstruction of the cystic Duct. & this I believe is often the case in this disease.

bilious, chylous and watery Diabetes of the liver 6

~~This~~ ~~disease~~ is often confined to the duration of the causes which excite it, but it is often of a chronic nature, and continues for many years. ~~Years~~ It is sometimes ~~The Remedies for it~~ attended with Worms.

Dr Faust says he has oftner found worms ~~from this appearance~~ in the bowels ~~livers~~ of persons whose livers have secreted an unusual quantity of bile. If the final cause ~~for~~ of the existence of Worms (which I formerly assigned) in all young animals, be a correct one, ~~it will~~ Viz to consume superfluous chyle - then we can account at once for their existence in this disease - It is to consume the superfluous or redundant chyle secreted by the ~~liquor~~ liver.

A The Remedies for this ~~Diabetes~~ disease

7

of the Liver are palliative & radical.

~~they is~~

1. V.S: if the pulse be full or tense

The I or palliative remedies are ~~gentle~~ 2 gentle emetics and ~~or~~ purges. The former should be used rarely and cautiously. I ~~think~~ I have seen them do mischief in a physician in this city who resorted to them every week or ten days. The purges should be magnesia — Rhubarb & Calomel — & now then Jalap & Calomel.

2 a draught of hot water every morning. This is highly commended by Dr Saunders. It ~~dil~~ ~~dilutes &~~ sweets & blunts ~~& sheaths~~ ~~with~~ the bile by diluting it when it is most redundant, and most acrid, that is in the morning. From a small teacup=ful to half a pint, may be taken at a time. The heat of the water gives it a moderately tonic power.

4 Fasting. This should be ~~from~~ as complete as the System can bear, and at least once a week. Recollect Dr Franklin's practice, & the fact of Redi, of famine rendering the bowels clean & even white.

5 Blisters. — I have used them with great advantage. It is ~~from~~ probably in ~~this dis~~ Diarrhoea from this cause, that Blisters do so much service in the manner formerly mentioned.

The IInd or radical Remedies are

1 avoiding all its exciting causes; particularly ~~the~~ two of its most common causes - viz ardent Spirits, and fat animal food.

2 Reduced diet. The stomach often retains its healthy ~~[illegible]~~ actions in this disease, ~~[illegible] and~~ or it is under the influence of a preternatural appetite & hence the double, and diseased labors of the liver. The less nourishing the diet, the better. Rice potatoes - dry bread &c should be preferred with a small quantity of fish, or lean meats.

3 If the Stomach be affected with Dyspepsia,

22
V The Liver is ~~often aff~~ Sometimes
affected with ~~a li~~ what I have called a
Lientery — that is a discharge of its
Chyle in so ~~clos~~ ~~clea~~ crude a state that
it passes out of the bowels in a Diarrhea
known by the name of hepatic flux.
I have suspected what is called Coeliac flux is nothing
— The ~~Stomach~~ appetite & digestion in
but chyle unmixed with feces.
this disease are unimpaired. Its Remedies
are Depletion — particularly a spare —
vegetable diet. Mrs Hall's case. —

which is often the case. All the remedies for it should be prescribed. [The more imperfectly the stomach performs its labor, the more imperfect chyle it will give to be perfected by the liver] The ~~mineral~~ chalybeate waters have often performed great cures of this disease ~~only~~: they strengthen the stomach, & palliate ~~the other~~ dyspeptic symptoms, by diluting the bile. ~~also~~ Sal Soda &c

4 Frictions upon the region of the liver, or gently stimulating plasters.

5 Calomel in such doses as ~~to~~ gently to affect the mouth. The disease is always suspended by this medicine, and when aided by other remedies generally cured.

6 A Change of Climate where it is in=duced by a hot one, and travelling to a cold country, in summer &

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✓

¶ It is induced by ~~all~~ most of the causes that induce Diabetes of the liver, when protracted for a length of time.

¶ It is more common in the west Indies & hot Countries, than in northern & middle latitudes, from excitab.y being so much expended by heat that the vessels in the liver are unable to emit the tones of Inflam.n from the impressions that induce it. They descend directly below Disease to Disorder. ¶ It may

~~This disease is often confined to the duration of the causes which excite it, but it is often of a Chronic nature, and~~

Disorders of the liver.

~~[illegible]~~ — The ~~1st or next Jaundice~~ 1st 2nd or next affection of the Liver that I shall mention is the reverse of the one I have described, that is an Obstruction of ~~the~~ Secretion & Excretion of bile. ~~1st~~ 1st It ~~is~~ often ~~succeeds~~ occurs in the first stage of yellow fever. ~~all the forms of the diseases~~ ~~Diabetes of the liver~~. We see it sometimes in Drunkards. After having been red, or yellow for a number of years, they gradually become pale, from an absence of bile in their blood. This pallid appearance in Drunkards is generally a forerunner of Death. It marks the highest grade of Drunkenness, as white does the highest grade of heat. ~~again~~ 2ly It succeeds frequent attacks of autumnal fever. 3 It ~~is occasioned~~ succeeds Hepatitis, 4 It sometimes attends Scrophula. The obstruction is attended with different degrees

be known by the face assuming not a yellow, but a sallow or olive color, ^α
sometimes a pale color

~~V It likewise ends in Apoplexy~~

+ The liver possesses in health but dull sensibility, and this it even loses by disease. ~~It is even [illegible] in its fire by Hepatalgia.~~ ~~Hence~~ An Abscess often exists in it for ~~yrs~~ years without detection, as in Stand: Lord — It belongs to dumb disorders.

of hardneſs, from that of Dry flesh up to Schirrus. The liver in this torpid state re-sembles the brain in fatuity. It has its grades. When it occupies the whole liver I have called it, after Dr Pitson Hepitalgia. ~~all~~ ~~It~~ ~~has its grades~~ It is attended with some pain, costiveneſs — and when enlarged, with difficult decubitus on the left side. It continues in some instances for many years; but it generally ~~in~~ ends in leſs time in ~~Dropsy~~ ascites. ~~from the rupture~~ ~~or torpor~~ ~~of the lymphatics of the liver,~~ ~~or the seat~~ the lymphatics being numerous in this viscus, the cessation of their healthy actions, naturally produces that disease ~~&~~ from the seat it occupies, in the abdomen."

— These Obstructions in the liver are more frequent than is supposed, especially as they often exist with but little or no pain or enlargement, and ~~[illegible]~~ I believe produce many other ~~general~~ diseases besides Dropsy.+ ~~It was~~ From the important

V You will perceive at once gent. the
~~scale~~ descending scale of ~~causes which produce~~
the diseases and disorders of the liver which
I have described, and all them derived in
great measure from the same cause
viz miasmata. They are 1 a diffused
bilious fever. 2 Acute and chronic
Hepatitis — or a suffocated bilious fever, answering
to periodical head ache instead of intermitting fever
3 preternatural secretion & excretion
~~from~~ of cystic & ~~bile~~ hepatic bile. ~~mixed with cystic~~,
4 of chyle ~~and~~ 5 of water from the liver —. Do
~~&c lastly these I might have~~ 6 of ~~wind~~ air, and 7 black
matter, or blood not coagulable. 8 and
lastly a suspension of both secretion & excretion
in Hepatalgia. They are all children of one
parent — viz Miasmata. — Take notice
all those forms of diseases are sometimes
combined.

part the liver performs in preparing the nourishment of the body, I think it pro=ble that the suspension of its office, is often the cause of atrophy - marasmus - or a waste of the body without fever - I am sure Dys=pepsia - and pulmonary Consumption are produced by its inability to ~~assist in~~ Do ~~its~~ the duty ~~in the~~ assigned to it in the animal Oeconomy.

It sometimes ends in a fatal hemorrhage wch passes thro' the bowels.

V

The Remedies for ~~Th~~Hepitalgia - are

1 A Caustic to the external region of the liver. I have once seen the liver resuscitated by this remedy, & an incipient Dropsy thus ~~prevented~~ cured. - Dolly Redman.

2 The Cold Bath. The late Dr Denormandie assured me, he had seen it cured by this

+ all kinds is probably from its remaining unknown, & unsuspected Obstructions in the liver.

Schirrus - to be treated as Hepatalgia. Scrophula - by Remedies to be mentioned hereafter. —

V Its symptoms are yellowness all over the body, but most manifest in the eyes - languor - depression of Spirits - costiveness white Stools - now & then Diarrhoea (probably when from Obstruction of Cystic duct only) - itching of the Skin - a slow fever, but frequently a natural pulse & heat — Costiveness is said to occur chiefly in young people - but less frequently in old people, & rarely in drunkards. - The tongue never yellow - nor humors of eye - hence no bitter taste or yellow vision.

remedy in Bristol in Pennsylvania.

3 Frictions and Stimulating applications to the region of the liver.

4 Calomel in small doses continued for months & years. A salivation is said to do harm in it when it arises from Schirrus.

The great Utility of ☿ in chronic diseases of +

6 Travelling, when gentle & persisted in for years, at moderate intervals, has often cured this disease. 8 Stimulants & tonics of all kinds; especially Chalybeates

A 3^d ~~Disease of~~ disorder of the liver is

Jaundice

Its causes are transient & chronic. The 1 are from a Spasm on the Ductus Com: bilious & intermitting fever – hence it is epidemic in Autumn & Colic – induced by fear – anger or any other cause; 2 pressure from contiguous parts – as the colon when distended with faeces, or the Uterus in pregnancy – the chronic, or

V or ~~Uterus~~ 5ly Distention & pressure of Uterus in pregnancy.

⊗ ~~E~~ Dr Monroe ~~relates~~ mentions a case of Jaundice from the common Duct becoming impervious or growing up ~~by~~ from dis=ease. ~~q~~ matters in the Duodenum such as coagulated Milk obstructing the passage of the ~~no~~ bile into it. Take notice that: ~~[illegible]~~ the Obstruction is only in the ~~cystic duct~~

⊗ common Duct. Dr. ~~Ruther~~ Monroe mentions that he once saw the cystic duct so closed by two gall stones that no air could pass thro' it & yet the patient died with=out Jaundice. Dr Rutherford saw ~~the same~~ a similar Absence of Jaundice where the Cystic Duct was Obstructed by a gall stone as large as a Nutmeg. When ~~no~~ Jaundice occurs from an Obstruction of this Duct, only, it is supposed ~~the~~ the obstruc=ting matters communicates impressions from the insensible cystic Duct to the exquisitely sensible termination of the Common Duct in the Duodenum, which being excited, is constricted, and thus ~~bile~~ hepatic bile is retained and absorbed, or regurgitates into the blood. This is erroneous.

turn over –

permanent causes are 1. viscid & ~~x~~ inspissated bile; or
2. gall stones obstructing the cystic, or
common Duct; ~~or~~ 3 a tumor or Schirrus
~~a~~ or in the pancreas. ∨ when the ~~the~~ obstruction is ~~often~~
in those Ducts. ~~There have been many dis=~~
seated in the cystic duct only – ~~in which the~~
~~case,~~ ~~the~~ the nourishment of the body goes
on as usual, & hence we often see the dis=
=ease continue for many years without
impairing health or life. There have
been many disputes whether bile ~~has~~ can
exist in the blood. Dr Roebuck has clearly
proved its presence in the blood in a Jaun=
=dice by several experiments. There have
been ~~m~~ disputes whether the bile is conveyed
into the blood by absorption, or regurgitation.
– It is probable in both ways. I think it
probable the black jaundice as it is called,

§ Dr Stoll has given us an
§ Account of three cases of fatal Jaundice in which no Obstruction of any kind was discovered in the Cystic or hepatic Ducts. The Obstruction was probably from a *tonic* Spasm which ceased after Death.

+ Dr Stoll says he once saw the Cartilages & bones tinged with Bile, while the brain & humors of the eyes were of their natural Color. +

is produced by the absorption of bile ~~blac~~ rendered black by long stagnation in the gall bladder. ~~Probably~~ Dr Smith supposes the blackness of the African may have been derived originally in part from this cause. + ~~at a time~~ ~~Dr Stoll has given~~ [illegible]

Persons of all ages are subject to the Jaundice. I have seen it in new born Infants. It attacks the sexes nearly alike. Out of 100 patients whom Dr Heberden attended in a given time, 52 were men & 48 women.

~~Vision~~ Objects are is seldom coloured in the eye by this disease, - owing to the bile tinging ~~the~~ the tunica Conjunctiva only & not the humors of the eye - nor is the color of the tongue nor the quality of the milk of nurses ~~of the~~ the taste of the saliva always affected by the bile which floats in the blood. Milk & Oysters ~~& milk~~ have their natural taste, but other aliments & some liquids sometimes ~~—~~ excite a bitter taste on the tongue. +

V If a ~~low~~ fever & tense pulse attends,
VS: — I have bled ~~twice~~ in this disease
with success in the P. hospital in the year 1803. The
Obstruction here ~~is~~ was accompanied with
some ~~hepatitis~~ of the usual symptoms of hepatic
inflammation. Some of you saw an
instance of great relief being given by this
remedy in Jn.o Lawrence in Jan.y 1809. In the year 1806
I bled a Mrs Vannest half a dozen times in
a jaundice attended with a ~~transient~~ fever
& a tense ~~blood~~. ~~Her blood was~~ But I did
not cure her. Her blood was uniformly
sizy. — A fever accompanying Jaundice
is considered as alarming. It is so I believe chiefly from a neglect of VS:
~~a usual a cure for of being performed by~~
it. I am now bleeding a Mrs Smiley for
this disease attended with general dropsy.
Feb: 12. 1811.

16 for

The Remedies ~~of~~ Jaundice ~~are~~ should
symptoms & it arises
~~be~~ regulated by its causes. If from spasm
(in which it is always transient) opiates-
laxatives - the warm Bath & afterwards
tonics. - If from the pressure of contigu=
-ous parts - removing them by purges if in
the Colon - and depressing the Uterus, if from
pregnancy. - If from ~~ab~~ an Obstruction
of bile from its viscidity, - by emetics -
- gentle purges - mineral waters ~~bas~~ soap
and mercury. - If from gall stones E
~~drinking~~ large quantities of ~~warm water~~
If from torpor ~~of the biliary~~
to relax ~~the~~ obstructed duct ~~&~~ Shocks of
cystic duct -
Electricity. ~~Dr Hall~~ of Maryland relates
a cure suddenly performed from the ~~Dr Darwin likewise mentions M~~
latter remedy. I shall mention other reme=
-dies presently

x The juice of the Dandylyon has been found usefull in this disease as well as in all other Cases of disorder in the liver. Dr Zimmermann prescribed lb two of the extract of it every year for ~~six~~ hepatic Obstructions. I have ~~so~~ seen great benefit from the juice of it &c.

The following prescription has been found useful in removing bilious concretions in the cystic & common duct. Potash Gum arabic ā ℥ss Castile soap ℥i Brandy ℔i from 1/2 to a ~~full~~ whole wine glass full to be taken three times a day. ~~return [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

~~The Jaundice &c~~ is sometimes connected with in=flamation in the liver, in w:ch case the pulse is full or tense. Here bl is useful. I used this remedy several times with success in our hospital about the year 1803.

A Jaundice accompanied with fever & ~~an active~~ tense pulse is always alarming. I lost a servant maid with this form of Jaundice ~~last year~~ in 1806. I bled her often — her blood was uniformly sizy — ☿ would not act upon her — She died.

~~[illegible] 1804~~

IV. There is ~~an~~ Disorder in the liver which I have sometimes met with which I shall designated by the name of ~~calls~~ ~~a~~ Costiveness. ~~of the~~ It consists in Jaundice in a preternatural accumulation of bile in the gall bladder, & a stagnation of it from a torpid state of its fibres. — The stools are white in this case, but are dark coloured when discharged by active purges. ~~It a~~ It is to be cured by purges & such medicines as excite the gallbladder. mercury should be preferred for this purpose.

V see — opposite side

V. Gall Stones belong to the Diseases & disorders of the Liver.

They are formed from the bile, and ~~are~~ ~~of a very dif~~ differ from each other in the following particulars. 1 in size — being no larger than a ~~grain of barn~~ small pea, up to a small egg.

2 In figure being rough ~~&~~ angular, ~~and~~ or highly polished from their frictions ~~with~~ upon each other.

3 In number being from one to 114. That immense number of Gallstones Dr Shattuck tells us were found in the gallbladder of a person ~~in New England~~ dissected by Dr Prescott of Groton in Massachusetts.

4 In weight — from five grains to ℥i ʒij ℈i & gr iij. A Gall Stone of the latter weight is mentioned by Dr Lettsom in the 1st Vol: of the ~~medical~~ Memoirs of the Medical Society of London.

5 In their Consistence — They are ~~soft~~ of the consistence of tallow, ~~to~~ and nearly as solid as stone.

p. ~~20~~ 19 cont=

⊙ ~~⊙~~ The Liver exhibits the following ap-
-pearance after death in the diseases & disorders
which have been described. —

After Hepatitis & Hep. Ulcula — 1 great ~~ex~~
inflammation — 2 Adhesion to the Diaphragm
thro' Which matter passed into the lungs,
by means of Adhesion of the diaphragm &
also independant abscesses in liver & lung or pus
lungs. 3 A large Abscess filled with pus - bile &
blood 4 communication between this Abscess
& all the parts ~~in~~to which the matter empties
itself. These have been Mentioned already.
5 great Congestion of blood in the liver. 6
of blood - water
great enlargement of the liver from Congestion
with and without hydatids
or Schirrus so as to weigh in one case 27 pounds.
7 ~~An abso~~ A diminished size of the liver.
This is taken notice of by Dr Saunders. Jones
saw in a Com. Leary in the P. Hospital.
called by J: Hunter interstitial Absorption.
8 an absorption of the substance of ye liver.
this was the case in Sir Wm Jones. 9 A
Color like the Spleen. 10 ~~Schir~~ General or

partial schirri, or general, and
partial scrophulous tumors. also tubercles. 11 The coats of
the gall bladder schirrous & bony. 12 A
great dilatation of the hepatic - cystic
and common Ducts - to an inch in diameter.
13 a Round - or angular stones in the Gall
bladder, or in its ducts. When there is but
one it is round - when more than one
they are angular & generally polished.
14 Gangrene. One case only of this state of
the liver is upon record. Perhaps a bloody
congestion was mistaken for it. Mr Bailie
says he never saw a case of it. 15 Worms
turn over -

~~28~~ 29

V I have thus Gent: from a large mass of Empirical Rubbish, and from my own Observations delivered to you a short acc^t of all the diseases & disorders of the liver. But you are not to expect to find them in the distinct ~~st~~ states in wh^ch: I have described them. In no Viscus ~~are~~ do diseases & disorders anastomose [if I may be allowed the expression] more than in the liver. ~~That~~ They are blended, they succeed each other - they alternate with each other - & they mutually produce each other - Eg: ~~Hepatit:~~ Inflam^n gallstones & gall stones Inflam^n: - ~~Exercise~~ watch these changes narrowly - forget ~~their names~~ the hepatic nosology - attend to the pulse, - and prescribe for the ~~H System~~ state of the system should it vary a dozen times a day. —

Worms ~~have been found in the~~

~~Liver~~ A remarkable ~~case~~ dissection of this kind is recorded by Dr Bond in one of the vol: of the London med: obs: & Inquiries. vi Schirrus - death

Diseases &
Disorders of the Spleen.

From the important use I have ascribed to this viscus: ~~the obstructions of it~~ its diseases & disorders from all their causes must be attended with injurious consequences to the system. If the extirpation of it produce disease in the stomach - liver - bowels - urinary ~~parts~~, & genital organs - and ruptures of the bloodvessels, ~~in every part of the body~~ then let us suspect it to cease to perform its ~~functions~~ when ever we find ~~the~~ chronic diseases in the parts that have been named, or haemorrhages from any part of the body, and let our Remedies be directed to remove its Obstructions. These shd be ~~bark~~ viz: - purges - frictions - & mercury: — I belive all its diseases &

& but according to Dr Bailie seldom inflamed.
hence it is rarely found in a state of suppuration.

VI In the use of the lancet, a physician becomes the
servant
~~S~~ of nature; that is when he perceives her ~~he will seize the~~
~~bubble &~~
~~bason gentle hand to tremble beneath~~
~~overflowing~~ ~~full~~
~~the weight of her bason or reservoir~~ of
bason ~~of~~ or reservoir
~~he will watch fly to her aid and~~ to be full
of redundant, and tumultuous blood he ~~will~~
promptly stretches forth his hand, and
receives the overflowing stream into a bowl,
and thereby saves his mistress from destruction.

In the month of April 1806 I attended the
dissection of a woman by Dr Stewart in whom
~~the~~ the Spleen had ~~was~~ suppurated — part of the matter
pointed outwards, but the ~~it~~ great mass of it
was emptied thro an adhesion to the Diaphragm
into the lungs in which was an abscess.
She had expectorated pus before her death.

Disorders are like ~~those~~ of the liver—produced by
~~too great~~ having too much ~~too~~ to do—that is,
by the neglect of depletion, particularly V.S. by
which means it is over distended—obstructed—
~~[illegible]~~ or ruptured ~~I~~ I have said from Dr Bailie
that the Spleen will retain from 3 to 4 pounds
of blood without having its texture in the least
altered—But we often find it ~~filled~~ distended with double
that quantity of blood, or we see the effects of
it in ~~an~~ its enlargement to 7 or eight ~~pounds in~~ times its
~~all these cases~~ natural size ~~or~~ & weight. In all
these cases—~~there~~ there is reason to believe death
has been induced by the want of sufficient V.S:
if the disease has been originally an acute one.
~~in an acute disease~~. Let no man hereafter decry
the use of the lancet. In doing so, he will
call in question ~~rebel against the~~ the Wisdom & goodness of the
Creator ~~maker of our bodies~~ in the formation of the
Spleen. ~~Blot on~~ ~~In the use of the lancet, he will follow~~ ~~under be~~
~~the ba~~ ~~creature and where from the~~ ~~Servant~~ ~~handmaid~~

The Remedies for its Obstructions & enlargements sh^d be the same as for Hepatic Obstructions. Caustics to the side have been found highly useful in the East Indies.

Dissections exhibit the following morbid appearances of this Viscus After Death. 1 great enlargement - 2 Rupture - 3 ~~Rarely~~ a diminished size. 5 Schirrus. 6 preternatural Softness. 7 Rarely Suppuration - & I believe never mortification. —

Look well to liver - inspect it in all Chron diseases - Remember Dull Sensibility —